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the crime was brought to justice. The affair made a great impression on the Malays. They had scouted the idea that foreign troops could reach them in their jungle fastnesses. The lesson learned was a lasting one, implanting respect for British authority. But the regeneration of the country came from the opening of industrial opportunity. As roads were built their convenience drew people to settle along them; as markets were opened industrial inducements gradually affected the habits of the people. Development was not haphazard but directing intelligence was constantly at work, guiding it to the best advantage by unobtrusive methods. Village councils, called sanitary boards, were instituted to regulate the markets, sanitation, slaughterhouses, laundries, water supply and other utilities. Every nationality is represented on these boards, and the natives are said to take an intelligent interest in municipal administration. It is easy to understand that when appointment to such office is made as a recognition of individual notability in the community it is valued as a public honor. As prosperity increased, and with it came higher ideals of life, schools were established. The sequence of development followed its natural order.

In the Philippines we are following a reverse order in our policy, putting education first in order to qualify the people to exercise American citizenship and to work institutions patterned on our own. English administrators think that we are going to work the wrong way and that the result will be disastrous failure. If ever we should reach the conclusion that instead of trying to fit people to institutions, institutions should be fitted to the nature and capacities of the people as they develop under the influence of industrial opportunity, our administrators may derive valuable suggestions as to sensible procedure from such books as this one by Sir Frank Swettenham.

HENRY JONES FORD.

Baltimore

Woodburn, James Albert. *Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States.* Pp. ix, 314. Price, \$2.00. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

This book, published first in March, 1903, was reprinted in September, 1903; October, 1903; and April, 1906. The author hopes that "it may aid in promoting, in school and home, the study of American politics," and in "the awakening of greater civic interest in parties and party government."

Part I (pp. 3-148) is an historical sketch of American political parties with special reference to the influence of third parties on the course of national party history. This outline of party principles is well done and is, on the whole, the most satisfactory portion of the book, although in the matter of proportion the Democracy has suffered in comparison with opposition parties. The relation of politics to history is emphasized, and this part of the work is designed as a foundation for the latter chapters which are concerned more with party organization.

Part II (pp. 149-216) deals with party machinery and contains chapters on the Composition of the National Convention; The Rise of the Conven-

tion System; The National Convention of To-day; and The Conduct of the Campaign. Such matters as the development of the nominating system, the inequality of representation in the national convention, the methods of procedure and the non-deliberative character of these assemblies are treated concisely but clearly.

Part III (pp. 217-304) discusses some ethical problems in party politics, and chapters are devoted to Political Morality; An Honest Ballot; Rings and Bosses; The Spoils System; Party Assessments; The Gerrymander; Primary Election Reform; and Political Independence and Party Loyalty. Although the treatment of many of these subjects is more condensed than their importance makes desirable, the author succinctly points out many existing evils.

It is to be regretted that more space was not devoted to the growing tendency toward legal control of parties through judicial decisions and such legislation as that embodied in corrupt practices acts and primary election laws. The inadequacy of treatment of these subjects has, of course, been rendered more marked by the increased agitation and resultant legislation along these lines since the first publication of this book. Proportional Representation and the Initiative and Referendum are accorded only a few lines. Civic Reform Organizations and Lobbying Laws might have been commented on. A discussion of the functions of parties and an attempt, however slight, to state a philosophy of parties might well have found a place in such a work. The space devoted to the machinery, working and problems of party is so well utilized, that one wishes the author had seen fit to devote more pages to them.

Tested by Professor Woodburn's purpose to write an elementary work for use in school and home rather than an exhaustive treatise which would presuppose original research, it may be said that he has succeeded well. Secondary material has admittedly been much resorted to; but information has been gathered which is not available in any other single book, and it is presented in a manner admirably adapted to the author's purpose. The volume is useful to teacher, pupil and general reader and should do much toward inspiring greater interest in the important study of party government.

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